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Nature's convulsive pangs alone could
 raise
 This mount—the wonder of succeeding
 days;
 High on the summit waves the nodding
 grove,
 Once the sad scene of a disastrous love.

There fell Deloura,—once a nymph di-
 vine,
 The last fair branch of an illustrious line:
 Her haughty sire the neighbouring re-
 gions sway'd,
 And youths unnumber'd woo'd the beau-
 teous maid.

One, only one, her tender thoughts im-
 prest,
 And rais'd soft wishes in the virgin's breast.
 He, not unworthy of unrivall'd charms,
 In arts illustrious, and renown'd in arms,
 Met all her passion—but, alas! in vain,
 For deadly feuds betwixt their houses
 reign.

By stealth they met, where yon tall pop-
 lers grow,
 High on the cliff, and shade the gulphs
 below.

And met, devoid of fear, for distant far
 They deem her sire pursues the sylvan war.
 Ah, wretched lover! Oh, unhappy maid!
 Even now he views thee from the dark-
 some shade.

Opprest and fainting with the noon-tide
 heat,

He sought for shelter in this dark retreat.
 Quick as thy accents meet his haughty ear,
 He rose—and rising, threw the vengeful
 spear.

Too truly aim'd!—her lover's breast re-
 ceives

The deadly point—it hurl'd him to the
 waves!

He sinks!—she saw!—unutterable care
 Transfir'd her soul with anguish and de-
 spair!

One dreadful moment motionless she stood,
 Then, fir'd by frenzy, rush'd into the
 flood!

Whelm'd by the waves, the raging tor-
 rent bore

The mangled lovers to the distant shore.

Where yon tall pines the arching rock o'er-
 shade,

Now low in earth, the hapless pair are
 laid.

Ill fated nymph!—yet not unknown to
 fame,

For still the river bears Deloura's name!

And still, 'tis said, the wandering shep-
 herd sees

Thy shadowy form amid the waving trees,
 Sees thee oncemore the rapid billows brave,
 And sink engulf'd in the surrounding
 wave.

Loud flash the waters, and the grove re-
 sounds

With shrieks of death, and agonizing
 sounds.

Homeward he flies—impatient to relate
 The wonderful vision, and thy hapless
 fate.

Such was the tale sage Eleonora told,
 To sooth my fancy in the days of old.
 Oft has she bid my infant eyes o'erflow,
 My heart to throb with sympathetic woe.
 Nor thou, my gentle friend, the tale re-
 fuse,

The last faint effort of a dying muse.
 Long, long bereft of all her pristine fire,
 In vain she tries to touch the tuneful lyre;
 And yet would Heaven one peaceful hour
 bestow,

One short reprieve—an interval from wo,
 One strain should yet arise, one grateful
 lay

Should mark with brightness her expiring
 day.

EUDOSIA.

FOREIGN LITERATURE.

ACADEMICAL SOCIETY OF SCIENCES AT
 PARIS.

AT the September meeting, 1809,
 Mons. Nauche related some ex-
 periments he had made on the con-
 traction of the muscles in frogs.

These were intended to prove, that
 the contraction of the muscles may
 take place independently of the ner-
 vous influence, or the influx of the
 blood; the contrary to which has
 been asserted by Bichat and Prof.

Richerand. Comparative anatomy had already taught us, that this is the fact in thousands of animals, which have neither bloodvessels, nor a nervous system, though this faculty is exerted in them with great intensity. It may even be affirmed, that it is more active, permanent, and independent of life, in proportion as the animal is less perfect, and ranks lower in the zoological scale. These facts tend to confirm the opinions advanced by Mons. Dubuisson in his essay on the properties of the vital power in vegetables, namely, that contractibility, or irritability, is inherent in the muscular fibre, and peculiar to it; as sensibility is to the medullary substance, renitence and elasticity to the albuminous fibre, and tone to the cellular texture.

SOCIETY OF ENCOURAGEMENT AT
PARIS.

A committee, having examined the thread stockings manufactured by Mons. Detrey, sen. reports that fineness, beauty and strength are combined in them. They are three thread; and the thread is remarkable for its evenness, lustre, and accuracy of spinning. Neither are they dear, as the price is but 15 franks (12s. 6d.) a pair; while cotton stockings, not superior in beauty, and inferior in strength, are sold as high as 48 franks (£2).

ROYAL SOCIETY OF SCIENCES AT
HAARLEM.

Mons. Fred. W. Freyer, counsellor of the court and regency of Saxe-Hilburghausen, obtained the prize for the question concerning the insects most injurious to fruit trees, their natural history, and the means of destroying them.

The following questions not having been satisfactorily answered, are repeated.

1. May graduation houses, for making salt from sea water, be established with advantage on the coasts

of Holland; and how may they be best conducted, considering the circumstances of the country?

2. From the progress that has been made of late in the physiology of plants, how far do we know in what way vegetation is promoted by different manures in various soils; and what indications may we deduce from the knowledge we have required, with respect to the fertilization of uncultivated and barren land?

3. How far can the study of ancient authors, the examination of antiquities, and observations made on the spot, serve to determine with certainty what the face of this country was formerly, particularly under the sway of the Romans, including the course of the rivers, and extent of the lakes, and what changes they have successively undergone,

4. What do historical accounts of acknowledged authenticity teach us of the changes, that have taken place on the coasts of Holland; its islands, and the arms of the sea that separate them? and what useful information may be derived from it?

5. Do the tides on our coasts rise higher than in former ages, and fall proportionally less low? If so, how far can we determine the quantity of this difference in ages more or less remote, and what are the causes of the changes? Do they arise from gradual alterations in the outlets of the waters, or do they depend on external and more remote causes?

6. As the experiments and observations of philosophers have shown of late, that the quantity of oxygen gas emitted by plants, is by no means sufficient, to supply to the atmosphere what is consumed by the respiration of animals, combustion absorption, &c. by what other means is the due proportion between the component parts of the atmosphere continually preserved?

7. How far has chemistry made

known the component parts or principles, both proximate and remote, of plants, particularly of those used as food?—And how far can we deduce from what is known, or what may be discovered by experiments, combined with the physiology of the human frame, what vegetables are best adapted to our use in a state of health, and in certain diseases?

8. What is the cause of the phosphorescence of the water in the seas and inlets in and around this kingdom. Does this phenomenon depend on the presence of living animals? If so, what are they, and are they capable of imparting to the atmosphere any noxious properties?—They who intend to answer this question are requested to consult the most recent and accurate observations on the subject, particularly those of Viviani, Genoa, 1805; and to examine how far this phosphorescence, which is very remarkable on some parts of our coasts, is connected with the prevailing diseases in unhealthy seasons.

The following new questions are also proposed.

9. As the secretion of milk in cows appears to be increased when they are fed in stables on potatoes, carrots, or beet-roots, it is required to show by experiments and observations, whether the milk of cows be really increased by these articles of food; in what way they can be given with most advantage; whether the quality of the milk be altered by this feeding; and if so, what this alteration is, particularly with regard to the quality and quantity of cream and butter produced.

10. As the antiseptic quality of common salt appears not to depend solely on the muriat of soda, but also on the muriat of magnesia, which adheres to common salt, it is required to determine by experiments the proportions of the antiseptic quality of

these two salts compared with each other; in what proportions they should be mixed, to prevent putrefaction as long as possible, without the taste of the substance we would preserve becoming less agreeable; and whether it would be advantageous to use muriat of magnesia alone, particularly in voyages to hot climates.

11. What is the chemical reason why stone lime makes on the whole more firm and durable buildings than shell lime, and how may the latter be improved in this respect?

12. May nitre beds be formed with profit in this country, particularly in places where the water is impregnated with several substances produced by the putrefaction of animal matters? and what rules should be observed respecting them.

13. What is known, from indisputable observations, of the nature of luminous meteors, or those that have the appearance of fire, lightning excepted, which occasionally appear in our atmosphere? how far can they be explained by known experiments? and how much is there still gratuitous or doubtful in what philosophers of the present day have asserted respecting them?

14. Can it be demonstrated by incontrovertible experiments, that the substances, which have the appearance of metals, produced from alkaline salts, are real metals? or are there sufficient reasons to maintain, that they are hydrurets, produced by the combination of hydrogen with the alkalis?—What is the most certain and convenient mode of producing these substances from the alkaline salts in pretty considerable quantity, by means of a high temperature?

15. How far may we still maintain the doctrine of Harvey, that animals are born in general from pre-existing eggs, and that plants spring only from seeds? And on the contrary, what

are the principal observations that show, that there are animals and plants, which are produced in a different mode?

16. What judgment is to be formed of the chemical explanations attempted to be given of electrical phenomena? Are there any grounded on sufficient experiments, or that may be proved by new ones? Or are they to be considered hitherto as hypotheses by no means proved, or advanced without valid reasons?

17. It is generally acknowledged, that the wisdom of nations is shown in their proverbs; and it appears equally interesting to anthropology and to political philosophy, to examine the influence, that the proverbs of a nation, and it's intellectual and moral civilization, have had on each other: accordingly the society desires a philosophical review of the most known, most characteristic, and most national proverbs of the Dutch people; with a demonstration, as historical as possible, of the influence of these proverbs on the civilization and character of the nation, and reciprocally of the latter on the former.

The answers to these questions, written in Dutch, French, Latin, or German (English was formerly admitted) are to be sent to the Perpetual Secretary Mons. Van Marum, before the 1st of January, 1812. In addition to the usual medal, value 30 ducats (£13.17s. 6d.) 50 ducats (£23.2s. 6d.) will be given to the successful answerers of questions 1 and 5, and 30 ducats to those of all the other questions, except 6, 8, 9, 12, and 16.

In a short pamphlet in Italian, printed at Pisa, Professor Seb. Campi has given a more just and full account of a man whom but little was known, though he appears to have acted a distinguished part in the revival of letters, and in the ecclesiastical affairs of his day. It is entitled notices of Canon Sozomeno, an illustrious writer of the 13th century, with a

compendium of a continuation of his chronicle from 1410 to the end of 1455 lately found.

Professor Willdenow, in his enumeration of the plants in the royal botanical garden at Berlin, has given an excellent pattern for such works. In a very thick volume, large 8vo. it includes 1180 genera, many of which are very rich in species. At the foot of the page, by way of notes, he has added the new species in his herbal, one of the richest collections existing. He likewise published last year the first part of the 5th volume of his fourth edition of the *Species Plantarum*.

Mons. Tefrier has composed by order of the French government, instructions concerning sheep, and particularly the breed of Merinoes, containing the method of forming good flocks, breeding them, and taking care of them in health and in sickness. They are published in one vol. 8vo with plates.

Doctor Wiggers has published an excellent inaugural thesis on Julian the apostate, the persecutor of the christian religion, and of the Christians. In his examination of what has been recorded by different writers, as well as by Julian himself, he has displayed much sound judgment. The parents of Julian were christians, but from an early period various circumstances conspired to give him a dislike to christianity which apprehensions for his life obliged him in some degree to conceal. When he came to the crown and reflected on the state of the empire, increasing in prosperity under the Pagan Emperors Titus, Trajan, Antoninus, and Marcus Aurelius, and rapidly declining under the professors of christianity, Constantine and Constantius, whose lives were a disgrace to any religion, it was not unnatural that he should avow himself the enemy of christianity. Still he did not persecute the christians; and

probably never would have done it, had they not in a manner compelled him to do so by their outrageous behaviour, their acts of public violence, in defiance of the laws, and their extensive conspiracies against his life.

Mons. Ennio Quirino Visconti has begun to publish an ancient iconography, or collection of authentic portraits of emperors, kings, and illustrious persons of antiquity. The first part, containing the Greeks, was published in 1808, in three vols. atlas size. All the drawings have been taken from authentic originals, except about twelve; many were never before published; and an historical account of each portrait is given. To say, that this highly interesting work abounds with remarks, exhibiting a profound erudition, on all parts of archæography; that the history, literature, and biography of Greece, receive much illustration from it; that various points of chronology are discussed and settled in it; and that the philological, palæographical, and numismatic observations are numerous and interesting; is no more than might be expected from its celebrated author.

An edition of Juvenal has lately issued from the press of Didot, corrected from thirty six manuscripts in the imperial library. At the foot of the page is a perpetual commentary by the Editor, Mons. N. L. Achain-

tre; and in a second volume are given a life of Juvenal, the unpublished notes of Hadrian and Charles de Valois, the ancient scholia annexed to the first Paris edition by Pithou, various readings, catalogues of editions and versions of Juvenal, and an index verborum. A third volume is to give the satires of Persius in a similar manner.

A French translation of *Daphnis and Chloe* has been published by Mons. Courier. It is chiefly a copy of the translation by Amyot, except where correction was necessary; but it is valuable for the addition of a passage of some length from a manuscript in the abbey at Florence, which was wanting in the copy translated by Amyot. When Mons. Courier had finished his translation, he unfortunately let fall his pen on the original Greek, which has blotted this passage in such a manner, that it is for the most part unintelligible. Mons. Furia, the librarian, has in consequence inserted a very angry article in the *Collezione d'Opuscoli scientifici e letterari*, X. 49, with a fac simile of the blotted page. Mons. Renouard, who considered himself as implicated in the charge against Mons. Courier has published a little tract in his justification: Mons. Furia has again spoken of the circumstance in the *Giornale Ciclopædico* of Florence: and Mons. Courier has since written a pamphlet against Mons. Furia.

DISCOVERIES AND IMPROVEMENTS IN ARTS, MANUFACTURES, &c.

A model of a Boat on a new construction.

Mons. Daubuisson de la Feuillade has exhibited on a piece of water near Paris, a model of a vessel invented by him. It was 25 feet long, 4 feet, 4

inches broad, drew not quite 5 inches of water, was deep waisted, and had four masts. Its sails turned quite round, and both ends were alike, so that either might be made stem or stern at pleasure. The inventors ob-